

THE WOMEN BATTLE FOR CUBA.

Amid Bullets and Machete
Strokes None Braver
Than They.

Death of Isabella Verona in the
Thick of the Fight at
La Palma.

Two Other Girls Cut Down the Man
Who Unwillingly Slew
Their Sister.

THE HEROINE OF HAVANA HILL.

Two Spanish Officers and Three Soldiers
Fell by the Unerring Aim of Senora
Florencia Palmas—Women
Cavalry.

Havana, April 4.—Via Key West.—An organized company of women is fighting for Cuban independence with General Maceo. I have received from a Journal correspondent watching operations in the west an interesting letter about how the women came to offer themselves on the altar of liberty, and a description of how they conduct themselves in battle.

"They are the most courageous body of soldiers I ever saw," writes the correspondent, which from him means a great deal, for he has witnessed wars in many lands. "I have seen them in two skirmishes and one battle, that of Pinar del Rio, and not one of them has flinched, even when men were falling dead and wounded all around them. While the fighting lasts they show no emotion, but when the last shot is fired I have seen women throw themselves in the ground and give way to a delirium of grief.

At the skirmish at La Palma I saw Henrietta, Isabella and Mercedes Verona, sisters, members of one of the proudest families of the eastern part of the island, fighting side by side. They seemed to keep near each other. Isabella, the youngest, was a frail little thing, not more than seventeen. During a rush of soldiers the sisters were separated. I saw a man throw himself on Isabella and about to cut her down with a machete when the sisters fought their way to her side and cast themselves at the soldier with indescribable ferocity. He was a great strong man, and easily fought the women away. Suddenly the man jumped backward, and turning found little Isabella alone facing him. He seemed to admire the bravery in the girls, and in a spirit of gallantry tried to escape without hurting her, but Isabella did not want him to get away alive, so she aimed a shot at him with her revolver. The girl shot of the weapon hit him and he fell. While prostrate the Spaniard struck upward and his weapon split open the head of the girl. She never knew what hurt her.

Mercedes and Henrietta went at the man like tigers. Before he could regain his feet they had literally cut him to pieces. The body of the Spaniard bore forty-eight cuts. The living soldiers took one look at Isabella to see that she was not merely wounded, and, satisfying themselves that she was beyond aid, they rushed into the fight again. Only when the battle was over and the Spanish were lying in every direction did the womanhood in the girls appear. They sought the dead body of their sister, threw themselves upon it and gave way to their grief. Other women approached and tried with feminine tact to console the bereaved ones. Mercedes, the eldest sister, spit and stamped on the body of the man who killed Isabella. This act was witnessed by Lieutenant Cassa, of Maceo's staff, who sternly rebuked Mercedes, reminding her of the punishment provided by the General for those who profaned the dead enemies. The voice of authority reminded the girls that they had laid aside womanhood when they became soldiers, so they dried their eyes and set about burying their sister. She was laid away in a separate grave, as all female dead are, and the sisters left the spot with their comrades.

Idol of Maceo's Men.

The idol of Maceo's command, Senora Florencia Palmas, who distinguished herself in the hot engagement two weeks ago near Havana City by standing on a little rise of ground while the battle was raging below her and coolly discharging shot after shot at the enemy. The lady is a splendid shot, as was proven by the fact that at the close of the fight a captain, a lieutenant and three soldiers lay dead from her bullets. Her position on the hill made her a good mark for Spanish bullets, but, although fired at a number of times, she came out of the fight sound as a dollar. Senora Palmas's comrades cheered her as she blazed away and her example caused the men to fight like demons. At the close of the battle Maceo had Senora Palmas escorted before him and publicly thanked her for the example she had shown his men. The senora follows her husband, who is a rebel leader. She is of English stock, but born in Cuba and educated in the United States. Her husband is American born, but grew up on this island and owns a large plantation in Matanzas Province. After Maceo had paid his compliments she was asked why she had adopted a life so far from woman's sphere. Her reply was:

"Other women had joined the army, and I did not think it was right for me to remain behind. I absorbed the liberty-loving spirit of those brave hearts with whom I spent many years of my life and could

not remain at home alone, while other women were fighting for liberty."

The women have been commissioned as a cavalry detachment. They ride astride their horses and gallop like furies into battle when the bugle sounds "Charge." They took pride in competing with men for the most dangerous positions at the fall of Pinar del Rio. Women were among the first to enter the city, and all through that fierce engagement fought like tigers. Their ranks would undoubtedly be much thinner now were it not for the chivalry of Spanish soldiers, who never seek to hurt them unless necessary in the cause of self-preservation. Captain-General Weyler has given orders that women warriors shall not be killed in battle unless necessary to preserve the lives of Spanish soldiers. His commands are that they shall be captured alive and treated with the courtesy due their sex.

The Amazon Troop.

The troop of Amazons was organized by Senora P. Hernandez. Her husband was killed in one of the first engagements of the war. He owned a large sugar plantation and was accounted quite wealthy. The couple had no children. When told of her husband's death, Senora Hernandez said she had lost all she cared for and would join the rebel ranks. General Maceo did not like the idea of woman soldiers, but here in Cuba women would mean as they please and the leader finally acceded to her wishes. The senora enlisted two women from near her own home, and gathered others as the army marched into other localities. She took part in burning her own plantation, which was ordered done, because if not done it would give color to the charge of favoritism. Most women in the army are from the East, and marched across the island with Maceo, but a few are from the West.

They now number twenty, three having been killed. The roll call of the company at present is as follows: Senoritas Rosa Lopez, America Mola, Virginia Sanchez, Angela Betancourt, Maria Castillo, Henrietta and Mercedes Verona, Julia Millares, Maria Alfonso, Maria Garcia, Angela Martinez, and Senoras P. Hernandez, Florencia Palmas, Serafina Alfonso, Matilde Kego, Paquita Alvarez and four negresses. The uniform adopted by the women is very picturesque. It consists of a red jacket, blue collar and cuffs, buff-colored trousers made after the fashion of those worn by American bloomer girls, leather leggings reaching to the knees, a wide belt to hold revolver and machete, and a leather strap fastened around the body across the shoulders on which a rifle is slung. The women cut their hair close, man fashion. Their headgear consists of a wide straw hat, with the brim turned up in front, making a flat surface, which holds the five-pointed star emblem of Cuban liberty.

FREDERICK W. LAWRENCE.

DE CHAVANNES' WORK.

One of his Decorative Pinnacles for the Boston Library to Be Exhibited at the Champs de Mars.

Paris, April 5.—Five of the compartments which Paris de Chavannes still has to finish of the eight on which he has been at work for the staircase of the Boston Library are completed and will be exhibited at the Champs de Mars.

Three of the compartments deal with poetry as represented by Aeschylus, Homer and Virgil. The remaining two are symbolic of history and astronomy.

The following Americans besides those already mentioned will exhibit at the Champs de Mars:

Kate A. Carl, of Louisiana, offers two ovals and one pastel. All the effects of light are shown in one of a girl before a mirror. Another, a girl at a window against the light, the third, is a girl with a lighted candle.

Elizabeth Nourse, of Ohio, offers four or five mainly Dutch character subjects; Clinton Peters, of Baltimore, two paintings, one of his wife, the other of a baby in a high chair.

E. Irving Corouse, of Michigan, exhibits a painting of the unloading of boats at a French fishing village, and also one of a peasant cottage interior.

H. D. Murray will have three canvases, a portrait of H. O. Tanner, of Philadelphia, and two profile heads of Venetian girls.

Mary Franklin sends a study of white on white, called "La Toilette." Albert P. Luens, of New York, will have a light decorative color scheme representing a woodland scene, with nymphs undraped beside a stream. Howard G. Cushing, of Boston, will exhibit two life-sized portraits of ladies. Albert Homphrey, of Cincinnati, sends a Brittany scene, a night scene in a Belgian village, and a moonlight scene in the environs of Paris.

SANTA CRUZ DESTROYED.

Thirty Thousand Persons Rendered Homeless by a Destructive Fire.

Madrid, April 5.—A disaster from Manila says the town of Santa Cruz, on the west coast of the island of Luzon, 110 miles northwest of Manila, has been almost completely destroyed by fire.

Four thousand houses were burned and 30,000 persons were rendered homeless.

STUDENTS ON ARBITRATION.

Harvard Boys Who Are to Debate with Yale at New Haven.

PRaise AND THANKS FOR THE JOURNAL.

Americans in Cuba Adopt
Resolutions About Young
Dygett's Release.

The Authorities in Cuba at Last
Admit That He Is Not
Inglesito.

Fair Words from Weyler About Citizens
of the United States and
Their Treatment.

MORE PRISONERS ARE MURDERED.

Spanish Commanders Add to the Long
List of Atrocities by Shooting Cap-
tives and Peaceable Citizens
Near Havana.

WHEREAS, As Walter Grant Dygett, a citizen of the United States, has for several weeks been unjustly imprisoned "incommunicado" in the Spanish military prison at Guines, and

Whereas, He might have continued in imprisonment for an indefinite length of time had not a champion arisen in the United States in the person of Mr. W. R. Hearst, who, through the columns of his powerful newspaper, the Journal, of New York, waged such an incessant agitation that the American Government was compelled to bestir itself in the interest of the imprisoned man and secure his release from confinement, and

Whereas, That which happened to Dygett may become the fate of any or all of us at any time; therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States sojourning on this unhappy island do hereby express our gratitude to Mr. W. R. Hearst for his successful work on behalf of his imprisoned countryman; that we applaud and admire Mr. Hearst's grand Americanism, and that we pray, if the fate of Dygett should overtake us, we shall have such a staunch and true defender as the New York Journal to fight our battle for us.

Havana, April 4.—(Via Key West).—The efforts of the Journal to secure the release of Walter Dygett have succeeded. On Monday or Tuesday, if the Spanish authorities keep their word, and I have no reason to doubt their sincerity, the unfortunate American will be free.

The Americans in Havana have been intensely interested in this Dygett case.

For the first time since the commencement of this miserable business citizens of the United States ceased to blush for their country when it was announced that Dygett would go free. As an evidence of the feeling here it may be stated that a committee has drafted and signed the resolutions which precede this dispatch.

The resolutions are now in the hands of an artist, who is executing a handsomely embossed copy, which will be sent to the Journal as soon as it is completed.

Fair Words from the Government.

The Marquis of Palmerola said to me to-day: "The Government is satisfied that a mistake was made in the arrest of Dygett, and gladly sets him free. It would have been done within the past two days if it could have been accomplished legally, but in Catholic countries Holy Week is rigidly observed, and we might have got ourselves into serious trouble if we had taken action. Your fellow countryman will be free in a few days, and this Government has sincere regrets that he was arrested."

Captain-General Weyler said: "We regret sincerely that Dygett was put to the inconvenience of detention, but we certainly thought we had the rebel Inglesito. The policy of the Government will be to give every native born American the benefit of every possible doubt, except when accused of being such a bitter enemy of Spain as Inglesito was known to be."

"We must draw the line somewhere, even with native-born Americans. Your country has kept track of the Americans who have been imprisoned, but it knows nothing of Americans who have been caught red-handed in arms against Spain and released immediately because my orders have been to that effect. Spain would rather send your countryman who breaks her laws out of her dominions, as a compliment and friendly act toward the United States than keep them in prison or shoot them, which we have a perfect right to do. Such leniency will not be shown to Cubans and Spaniards who have become naturalized in the United States for the sole purpose of claiming the protection of that Government when they break our laws. When we have proof against naturalized Americans they shall be dealt with just as though they were citizens of any other nation, with the exception that they shall receive the benefit of such treaty regulations as are granted to Americans and not to people of other countries."

American Consulate Useless.

Notwithstanding General Weyler's ostensible desire to be just to our citizens, all of us are in a certain amount of danger owing to the bitter feeling against us generated by speeches in Congress. The American Consulate is of absolutely no use except to make out ship manifests and do other clerical work from which fees are derived. When it comes to making a fight for imprisoned citizens, a Bowery "him-

mie Fadden" would be of far more consequence than is Ramon O. Williams, our Consul-General. The Government here regards him as an amiable old gentleman who is not to be taken seriously. The most humiliating thing to Americans in Havana is the marked difference of the authorities in favor of the British Consul. When that sturdy gentleman goes after anything he gets it, and gets it mighty quick, or somebody has a row on hand. If Dygett had been fortunate enough to have been a British subject he would not have been in that loathsome prison any longer than it would have taken a messenger to go there after it became known he was falsely accused. Charles M. Johnson, my predecessor here, informed Consul-General Williams over six weeks ago that Dygett was in prison and that he was not the Inglesito, giving him formal and written notice of the facts, but the Consul-General gave as an excuse for not acting that he had no official knowledge of Dygett.

Then the Journal commenced its now famous bombardment of the State Department that resulted in the matter being called "officially" to the attention of Mr. Williams. Even after that the Consulate refused to consider that Dygett was in jail until the prisoner managed to overcome the "incommunicado" rule and inform the Consul-General of his plight in a personal letter. Still it needed a deal of spurring on of the State Department to secure action in his case. Americans in this unhappy land are thanking their lucky stars that there is a Journal to do the spurring and that the paper has as keen a prod as Julius Chambers at Washington to keep Government awake.

A Few More Murders.

The past three days have been uneventful in the field. No battles have been fought and no loss of life is reported, except a few peasants killed and reported by Spanish officers as having been slain in battle.

General Maceo easily slipped through the wall of soldiers stretched across the island to intercept him, and he is now in Havana Province.

General Gomez came from the East to meet Maceo. He is reported as seriously ill in a rebel hospital, but the report lacks confirmation. Cubans would not be surprised to learn that Gomez is really ill, because he is seventy-three years old, and life in the field has too many hardships for his worn body.

Notwithstanding reports sent out from unreliable sources it is a fact that General Valdez, who lost Pinar del Rio, and General Pando, who was defeated at Santa Clara, are to leave Cuba shortly by order of General Weyler as punishment for failures. Their successors are not yet known.

Colonel Melguiso, the brute who ordered the massacre at Dolores when Delgado, the American, was almost butchered, has added to his string of horrors. His men captured thirteen farm laborers at Caisnaga a few days ago, and while on the road to Tapaste the prisoners were slaughtered to avoid the trouble of taking them along.

In official reports Melguiso stated that the prisoners were killed in battle.

Colonel Aranguana, a rebel boy leader, performed the dare-devil feat of raiding the town of La Gallega and Guanabacoa with a small force. Sufficient force was in the towns to have exterminated the rebels, but the Spanish were taken by surprise and not a man was killed. Aranguana secured enough rifles to equip his command.

Colonel Hernandez is reported to have massacred six prisoners at Himonan and the death of fourteen helpless captives is charged to General Calixto Ruiz on his march from San Antonio de Las Vegas to San Felipe.

FREDERICK W. LAWRENCE.

HANGED FROM HIS BUGGY.
Tuhey Dragged in a Runaway by the Neck Until Dead.

Norwalk, Conn., April 5.—William Tuhey, thirty-two years old, a local hatter, met a tragic death in a runaway accident last night. He hired a horse and buggy from Liverman Dunn and drove a friend to Chestnut Hill, five miles from this city. On his return, when but a portion of his journey was completed, he lost control of the horse and was thrown from the seat. His legs caught and he was suspended over the edge of the wagon between the wheels, his head dragging on the ground.

Charles J. Betts saw the horse walking to the watering tank on the green shortly after 8 o'clock, and also noticed that the rig was driverless. He then discovered Tuhey's body. Coroner Burke said death was due to the breaking of the hyoid bone in the neck. The windpipe was also fractured and the doctor declared that death had been almost identical with that of a man who is hanged.

VERY FLAT

—the Carpet business generally, so the trade says. But it is different here. Our mills' order to sell the surplus stock, no matter what the prices, keeps us busy.

BEST TAPESTRY, - - made and laid, 55c.
BODY BRUSSELS, - - made and laid, 85c.
WORSTED VELVETS, - - made and laid, 85c.
MOQUETTES, - - made and laid, 90c.
BIGELOW AXMINSTERS, made and laid, \$1.40

There is also the overstock of Ingrains, Wiltons, etc., at equally low prices.

J. & J. DOBSON,
2 East Fourteenth St.
Philadelphia, 809-811 Chestnut St.

"VIVA CUBA LIBRE!" CAUSES A RIOT.

Exciting Scenes in a Barce-
lona Theatre Over a
Patriotic Play.

While Some of the Audience
Shouted "Long Live Spain!"
Others Cried "Death to Her!"

A Fight Ensues and the Mob Attempts
to Lynch a Young Cuban and
an Alleged Anarchist.

CANOVAS CALLS A CABINET COUNCIL.

It Will Decide the Course to Be Taken When
the Belligerency Resolutions Have
Been Passed—Bitter Feeling
Against the United States.

Barcelona, April 5.—At the Novedades Theatre last night a representation was given of a patriotic play called "Home and Country." The action of the piece refers to Cuba.

The audience was very enthusiastic and raised loud shouts, "Long live Spain!" "Long live Spanish Cuba!" Several persons answered these shouts with cries of "Death to Spain!" "Long live free Cuba!"

A terrible riot followed, during which most of the persons who had raised the cries against Spain and for free Cuba escaped, but the police arrested a young Cuban and also a supposed anarchist, both of whom fought fiercely for freedom.

The public wanted to lynch the two men, who were conveyed by a strong escort to the police station.

PATRIOTISM IN SPAIN.

Enthusiasm and Loyalty Had Been Aroused
in an Unusual Manner by the Men-
aces of the United States.

Madrid, April 5.—Premier Canovas, learning that the House at Washington will vote on the Cuban resolutions on Monday, has announced that he will convene a Cabinet Council on Tuesday in order to discuss the course to be taken by the Spanish Government.

Canovas declares that Mr. Hitt's speech is far from moderate.

Many more men than were necessary applied to enlist in the volunteer battalion raised by the Bishop of Asturias to proceed to Cuba. The aristocratic ladies of Oviedo presented the battalion with a flag, and many officers applied for commissions in it.

Four hundred thousand pesetas were collected to defray the expenses of the battalion.

The same enthusiasm has been shown in Valladolid, where a similar force is being organized, and Aragon and other regions declare their intention to follow the example.

Rivalry now exists as to which province shall turn out the best organization.

The fact is important because during the last Cuban war no such enthusiasm and loyalty prevailed, and no doubt exists that the movement is the result of incitements in the press in return for the menaces of the United States.

Cardinal Sanchez, Archbishop of Valencia, as president of the Catholic Workers' association, in a message to Canovas, declared that he offered, in the name of fifty thousand workmen, a practical co-operation with the volunteers in case diplomacy was unable to solve the difficulties with the United States.

La Correspondencia proposes a national subscription for organizing a fleet of privateers, so as to have everything ready in case of war, which is apparently coming sooner or later. It considers the present calm only a symptom of the coming tempest, and declares that it has received many offers of money for forming a national privateering fleet.

The impartial to-day publishes a leader supporting the proposal of the Correspondencia for a national subscription in aid of a privateering fleet, and says "if the proper names are placed at the head of the subscription sufficient money will be obtained to buy another naval squadron the moment it is required."

Commenting judiciously on the situation the same journal says: "Congress may prolong the debates on the Cuban resolutions, and Mr. Cleveland may adjourn his decision on the matter, but no one doubts that a fatal conflict of the two contrary interests now in suit will ultimately come."

The impartial also publishes an article asking for the immediate formation of a great navy and urging Canovas to appoint another minister of marine who shall do for the navy what General Azcaraga is now doing at the war office for the army.

After repeated consultations by cable with General Weyler the Government has decided definitely to send no large expedition to Cuba until September, the Commander-in-Chief having declared it is not needed. Thirty thousand men will, however, be called to the ranks in June in order to receive military instruction and be ready in case of emergency.

Call to Rev. Haldeman.

The Clarendon Street Baptist Church, of Boston, yesterday voted to call the Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman, D. D., of the First Baptist Church, of this city, to its pastorate. When seen last evening, Mr. Haldeman said that he had not yet determined whether he would or would not accept the call.

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Covert Coats \$15

Don't fit like American-made Coats. Big shouldered, big bodied, generous, short.

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The special display of artistic STERLING SILVER-WARE by the GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silversmiths, Broadway and Nineteenth Street,

will be continued throughout the week following Easter.

All who are interested in the subject of silverware are cordially invited to take advantage of the opportunity offered to inspect this collection, which is especially rich in examples of the newest forms of table furnishings and articles suitable for wedding gifts original in design and exhibiting the perfection of artistic handiwork.

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On account of lacking the ready cash, as that consideration is overcome by

OUR UNEQUALLED CREDIT SYSTEM. A small weekly or monthly payment is all that we require to FURNISH YOUR HOME.

Our Spring stock is larger than the capacity of our warehouses permit. Consequently we offer

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in every department.

Oak Chiffoniers \$4.00 White Enam. Beds \$3.00

Brocade Parlor Suits \$18.00 Brussels Carpet, per yd. .45

Etc., etc., etc.

FLATS FURNISHED COMPLETE.

Three Rooms \$60.50, Four Rooms \$99.50; Regular Price \$75.00 and \$125.00.

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IF YOU ARE A REASON-
ABLE PERSON and open to
conviction, let me call your at-
tention to the new and wonder-
ful remedy, the Australian
"Dry-Air" Treatment,
Booth's HYOMEI Pocket In-
haler Outfit. It cures by in-
halation all diseases of the
throat and lungs.

Cost, complete, \$1.00.

Asthma.

It gives INSTANT RELIEF, stops the cough, the wheezing and gasping, and enables breathing easy in an hour's time.

DR. W. H. WYCKOFF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Please send me two extra bottles of Hyomei. My grandmother, who is a confirmed asthmatic, is using your inhaler, which has taken the place of her smoking pipe; the inhaler gives her more relief than the power pipe, and is improving all the while.

W. H. WYCKOFF, 35 West St.

Catarrh.

Thousands suffer with catarrh, who believe that nothing can help them. HYOMEI will remove the offensive catarrh, clear the head, remove catarrhal discharges, and soothe the throat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1895.

I take pleasure in adding my name to those who have been made happy by the use of Hyomei. It is not only an instant relief to catarrh sufferers, but will cure any unknown catarrh. I have been the instrument of the curing many friends and acquaintances in need of relief from catarrh. I have yet to learn of one who has not been benefited.

A. G. THOMPSON, 35 West St.

Bronchitis.

All I need say here is that Congressman Francis H. Wilson, Temple Court, N. Y., wrote to the late W. G. Wyckoff, President Remington Typewriter Company: "My grandmother has been cured of her catarrh by your HYOMEI. In the first thing I have found in ten years that has given permanent relief."

Booth's "HYOMEI"

Pocket Inhaler Outfit can be obtained of any first-class druggist for \$1.00. Don't accept a substitute—for there is nothing like it on the market. Insist on his getting it for you.

Mr. Booth will send you in person any one additional bottle of Hyomei at a 50c. price, or he will send the Pocket Inhaler Outfit, complete, by mail, for \$1.00.

R. T. BOOTH,

23 East 20th St. (2d door), New York.

Mention the Journal when you call.

Ladies' and Gents' Latest Spring Styles in

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ON